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England and Canada, which show difficulties in accounting for the facts on the hypothesis of one centre of accumulation in Labrador.

The author concludes thus:

It would seem as if we had evidence enough to seriously consider the possibility of the former existence of an active ice-sheet on Newfoundland, and indeed, I can hardly see how we can escape the belief that during the last glacial period this Newfoundland area was occupied by an ice-sheet of such magnitude and such activity as to be able to send its lobes and glaciers to the edge of the continental shelf, and southwesterly even as far as Cape Cod and Nantucket.

F. P. G.

L'Influenza italiana nella Grandezza di Spagna—Alessandro Malaspina e la Relazione del suo Viaggio. Per Augusto Zeri.

This separate print from the "*Rivista Marittima*" deals with: First, a brief mention of the many Italians that distinguished themselves in the service of Spain, beginning with the war against the Mohammedans from 1116 to 1230, when Italian leaders commanded the Spanish navy. Second, the life of Alessandro Malaspina and his voyage, and the fate of his writings.

A chart of Malaspina's voyage (1789-1794) prefaces the title. The tone of the first section is moderately fair, Italian ability and prowess are naturally placed in the foreground, and it cannot be denied that, at sea, the Spanish navy held its own only as long as it was under the leadership of Italian commanders. But it is going too far to assert that the greatness of Spain was born and grew with Italian assistance and began to decline as soon as the Italians withdrew their co-operation. There were other and more potent causes instrumental in bringing about both the rise and the fall of Spanish power.

The voyage of Malaspina has attracted as yet but modest attention, for the reason that the original report, written mostly by Malaspina himself and consisting of sixteen volumes in folio, with numerous illustrations, was only discovered in 1868 and but part of it published (in 1885) by Pedro de Novo y Colson. This publication forms a volume of 700 pages folio and the editor asserts it is only a small portion of the whole.

The temporary loss of Malaspina's manuscript is due, as well established, to the apparently most unjust treatment of its author by the Spanish Government, after his return in 1795. It is known that Malaspina, two years afterwards, was imprisoned and kept in durance for five years, his papers and other documents being confiscated. In 1802, in consequence of threatening letters by the First Consul Bonaparte, he was released and allowed to return to Italy, where he died in 1809, at the age of 54 years.

The publication of de Novo y Colson embraces, as stated by himself, only one-seventh of the report of Malaspina. The whole consisted of five sections, and there remain to appear in print five and the charts and maps. Signor Zeri devotes the close of his interesting pamphlet to an appeal to his country, urging Italy to take in hand the publication of the whole. It would not only be an act of justice to the memory of a distinguished and much-injured man, but a highly valuable contribution to knowledge. Now that the United States hold the territory which Malaspina explored on the northwestern coast (he reached latitude 60° 20' in Alaska), it may be asked if we also have not a direct interest in the publication of the remainder of his writings?

From the farthest point north, reached on our Pacific coast, Malaspina sailed southward to Acapulco, hugging the coast rather closely and exploring it to a certain extent. The report on his visit to the Philippines might also be of interest to the public of the United States under present circumstances. A. F. B.